United States Department of Agriculture | Forest Service | Northeastern Area State & Private Forestry | 180 Canfield Street Morgantown, WV 26505-3101

File Code: 3400
Date: September 21, 2001

Mr. Greg Mollenkopf
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Attn: CENAB-OP-PN
Baltimore, MD 21203

Dear Mr. Mollenkopf:

On August 28 and 29, 2001, USDA Forest Service personnel conducted a gypsy moth egg mass survey at Raystown Lake. The purposes of this survey were to evaluate the efficacy of this year's treatment, assess the potential for defoliation and the need for treatment in 2002.

The survey was conducted in the 13 areas treated with *Bacillus thuringiensis* variety *kurstaki (Btk)* during May of 2001 (Figures 1a and 1b). Within each area, gypsy moth survey plots were randomly selected based upon available host trees (oak species), size of sample area and uniformity between egg mass counts. At each sample point, a 1/40th acre fixed radius plot was established. The plots consisted of a tally of all the new (2001) egg masses observed on the overstory trees, understory vegetation, ground litter and duff. The total number of egg masses observed for each plot was multiplied by 40 to determine the number of egg masses per acre.

The location of the survey plots are also shown in Figures 1a and 1b. In brief, no egg masses were detected at any of the 96 survey plots. Gypsy moth population levels have been reduced 100 percent in all of the treatment areas (Table 1). This large of a reduction was not anticipated since a biological insecticide was used. The gypsy moth treatment at Raystown Lake also provide foliage protection as no defoliation was detected in any of the treatment areas while 92 acres of defoliation were detected outside the treatment areas (see aerial survey report dated July 31, 2001). A general decline in the health of the gypsy moth populations at Raystown Lake may also have increased the efficacy of the treatment. However, it is very likely widespread defoliation would have occurred prior to collapse of the gypsy moth populations if left untreated.

Since no noticeable defoliation is expected, treatment is not recommended in 2002.

Figure 1a. -- Gypsy moth survey plot locations at Raystown lake, August 28 and 29, 2001 along with the 2001 gypsy moth treatment blocks (Northern half).

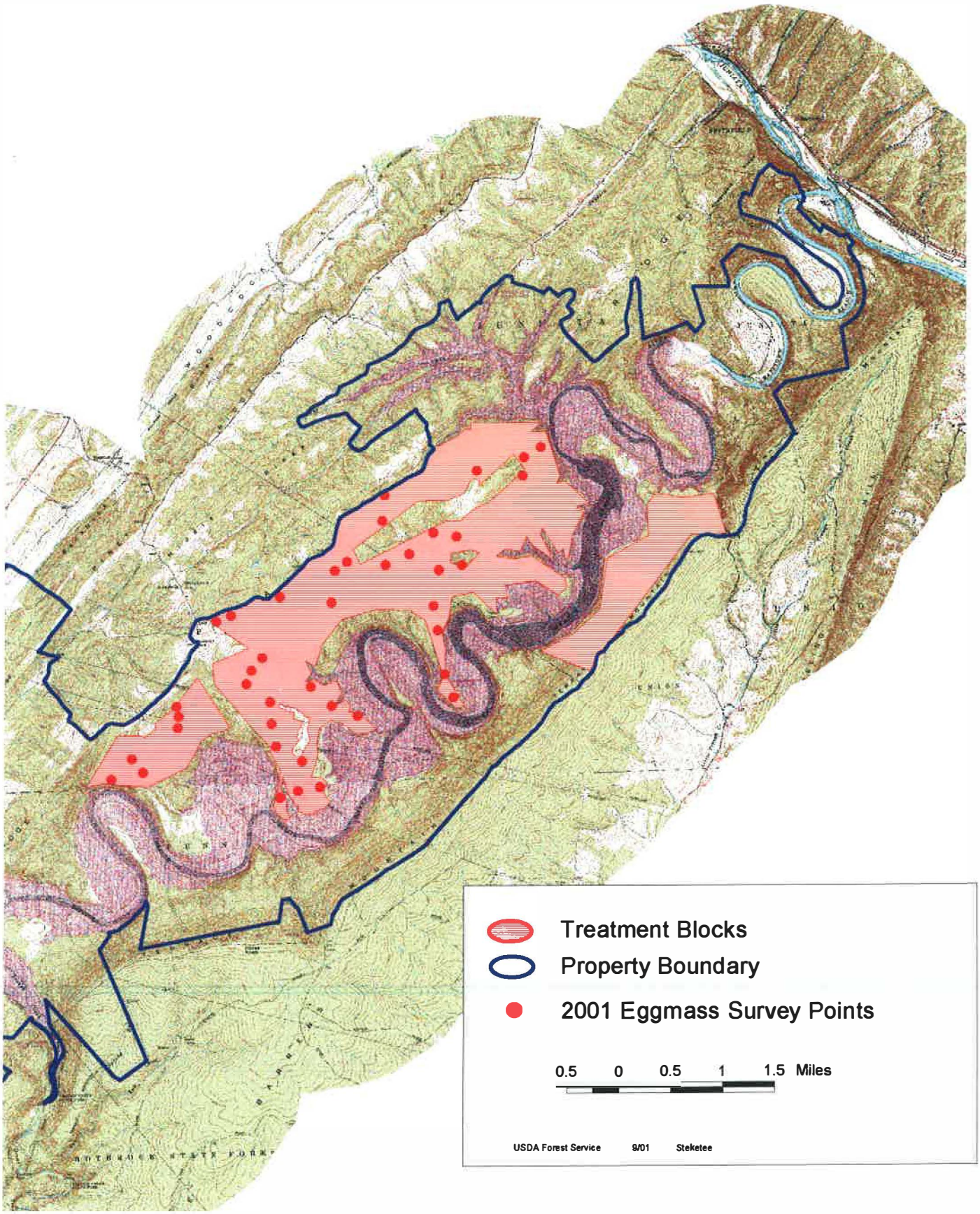
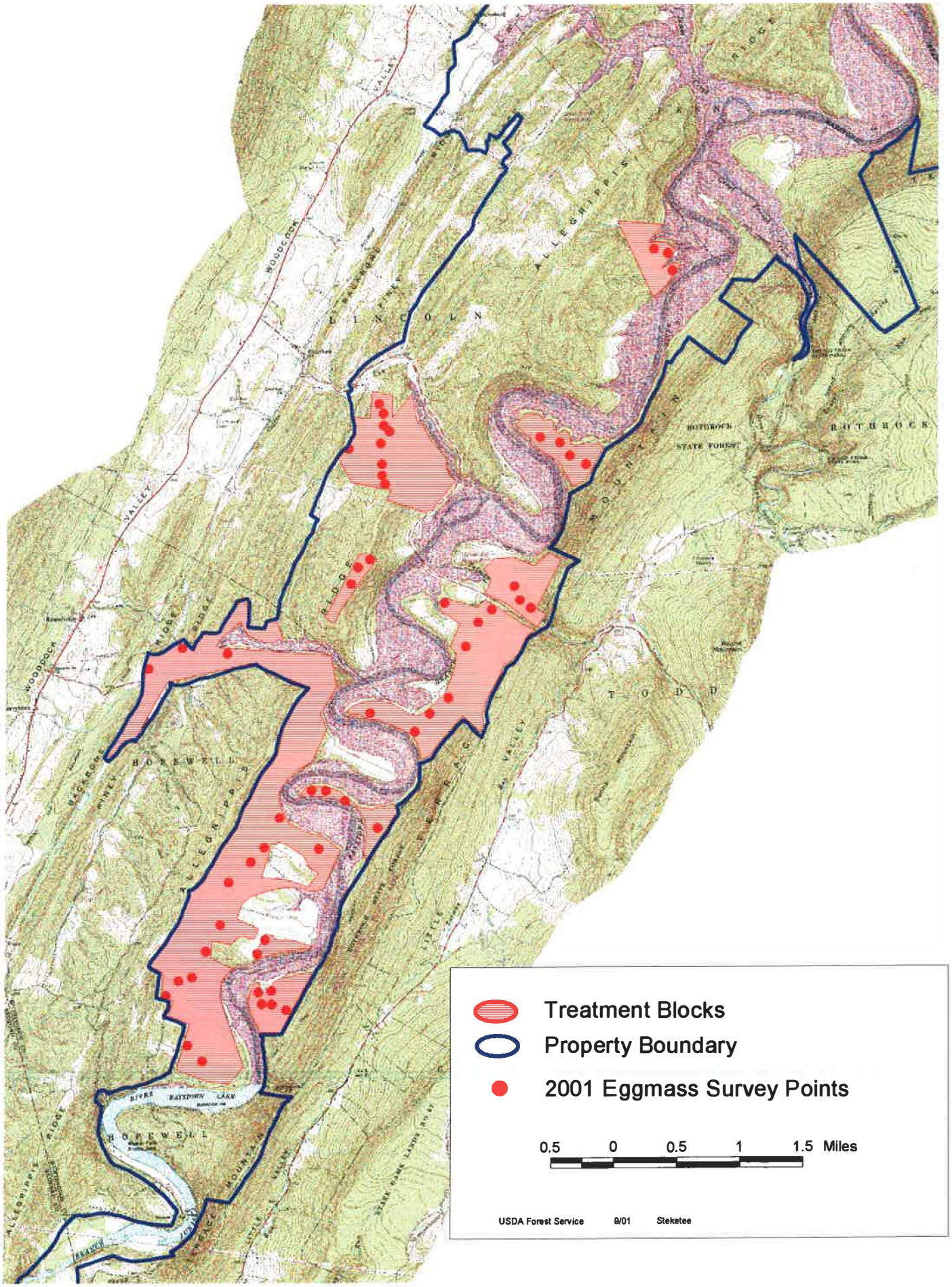


Figure 1b. -- Gypsy moth survey plot locations at Raystown lake, August 28 and 29, 2001 along with the 2001 gypsy moth treatment blocks (Southern half).



Please call Rod Whiteman at (304) 285-1555 if you have any questions regarding this egg mass survey.

Sincerely,

JOHN W. HAZEL
Field Representative
Morgantown Field Office

Enclosures

cc: Dwight Beal, Raystown Lake
Allen Gwinn, Raystown Lake
Noel Schneeberger, AO
Larry Rhoads, PA BOF

JWH/RLW/blm

Table 1. – Comparison of pre-treatment and post-treatment egg mass densities at Raystown Lake

Area	Average Egg Masses/Acre 2000 (Pre-treatment)	Average Egg Masses/Acre 2001 (Post-treatment)
Susquehannock/Seven Points	5941	0
Gate 35/Shy Beaver	2083	0
Putts Camp	4480	0
Peninsula Campground	2536	0
Corn Field Woodlot	4000*	0
Clapper's Ridge North	1019	0
Clapper's Ridge south	1413	0
Tatman Run	1367	0
Resort Area	1740	0
Marker 18	960	0
Upper Corners North	1535	0
Terrace Mt/Dam	1207	0*
Nancy's Campground	1587	0

* = estimate, no plots taken